

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1855.

Aristocratic Democrats.

Of course, papers like the *Fayetteville Observer* and the *Raleigh Register*, (a loving couple) take great pleasure in anything that promises to mar the harmony of the Democratic party. Of course they agree (affectionate brethren that they are) in the view to be taken of certain articles in the *Warrenton News*, and of a card which recently appeared in the *Raleigh Standard*, over the signature of W. W. Holden, Esq. The Editor of the *Warrenton News* is now a "marvelous proper man" in the eyes of the Know Nothing—pardon us—the "American" Editor of the *Raleigh Register*; and the *Fayetteville Observer*, after long years of hatred, now swears by Mr. Holden. Of course, we cannot think so meanly of the intelligence of Messrs. Holden and Walsh as to suppose for a moment that either is mistaken in the drift of their loving contemporaries of the *Register* and *Observer*. It is a wise maxim, now as formerly, to fear the Greeks even when they bring presents—to doubt the suspicious and interested blandishments of our bitter opponents. Do they care one copper for W. W. Holden? We know not.

Of the nature of the difficulty up about the centre, we know little;—in regard to it we shall say less—nothing, indeed. We only refer to the matter at all to deprecate the course which things appear to be taking, or at least the course which our opponents, who seek to promote divisions, are endeavoring to have them take.

What of the existing difficulty has found its way into the papers amounts to this:—The *Warrenton News*, a Democratic paper, has recently contained certain editorial articles in which exception is taken against the alleged course of our Congressional delegation, in arranging all Federal appointments to suit their own convenience or interests. Furthermore, it is alleged by the *News* that in recent State appointments an undue preference has been given to "converts" over "old liners."

In regard to many of the things referred to by the *News*, we feel little interest—about others, we have already expressed our opinion. We shall not now offer any comments. Our brief reference to this matter has been for the purpose of introducing the subject of Mr. Holden's card, opening as follows:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I deem it my duty to notice publicly, over my own name, the following charges which have recently been originated in the *Warrenton News*:—

1st.—It is charged that I am exercising myself to "punish" (that is the word used,) those who opposed my nomination for Governor at Charlotte.

2d.—It is charged that I am seeking a Senatorship in the

Senate of the United States, and that I will continue to do

so at a sacrifice of the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party.

3d.—It is charged that I wrote, or suggested, or advised,

or instigated, the articles which have recently appeared in the *Warrenton News* in relation to "Federal and State appointments."

To all these charges Mr. Holden replies directly, and, it appears to us, satisfactorily. He distinctly denies the allegation that he has been exerting himself to "punish" those who opposed his nomination for Governor at Charlotte. Affirms that he does not seek a Senatorship, but that his feelings have been and will be subordinated to the harmony, prosperity and integrity of the Democratic party. He emphatically repudiates any connection with or responsibility for the authorship of any editorial articles in the *Warrenton News*.

If Mr. Holden's own admission in reference to this last matter could stand in any need of confirmation, it is abundantly furnished by Mr. Walsh, who affirms his own authorship of, and sole responsibility for the articles in question.

But the portion of Mr. Holden's Card which has evoked all the sympathies of the opponents of the Democratic party—the portion which has stirred up their hearts to their utmost depths—made their eyes plavious,—disturbed their slumbers and spoiled their appetites, is as follows:

There are a few persons in North Carolina professing to be Democrats, who are really Aristocrats, and who will never forgive me for consenting to the use of my name for Governor. Of course these persons will be the first to tell you that I was right. If I were to say, what I do not choose to say, that in no event would I accept a Senatorship, or a

place of any other, I would be immediately exposed.

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From the Washington Union.
The Tariff Discussion—Are the Agriculturalists to be Excluded?

We think it a little remarkable that a certain class of public journals confine their complaints about "hard times" and the depression which prevails in the general industry of the country exclusively to certain great branches of manufactures. A very large majority of the American people are employed in agricultural pursuits. This class constitute the chief consumers, and, of course, pay a large proportion of all the revenues collected by the federal treasury. We have a habit in this democratic country of awarding special interest and sympathy to prominent business men, particularly those who invest their capital in large corporations, of whatever kind. The principle which controls us in this respect is correctly stated by saying that money is more commanding and powerful than men. It has been a prominent feature of American politics, originating with Mr. Alexander Hamilton, that money should be recognized, not only as entitled to special protection, but also as a positive element in the government. He advocated the establishment of the Bank of the United States, and called it in his first great report on finances and revenue "a political machine," intended to win over to the new republic the allegiance of the money classes, and, through them, the great mercantile interests which it was thought would be dependent upon them. Mr. Hamilton not only avowed these doctrines, but recommended the enactment of protective laws with the express intention of aiding, by such legislation, the manufacturing industry of the country. He was candid enough to say that protection to one class was a tax upon another; that, while manufacturers were receiving benefits in that way, the great primary labor of agriculture would have to foot the bills. Mr. Hamilton was told that it was a dangerous principle to introduce into the government that of charging indirectly one set of men to pay money into the hands of another. He was told that the agriculturists—the farmers—constituted, and would always constitute, a large majority of the American people, and that they would have it in their power, at any time, to repeal such laws, and thereby produce equality of burdens under the government. He acknowledged that direct bounties to manufacturers would, on many accounts, be preferable to protective laws; because they would be more economical and less onerous upon the producing and consuming classes.

We bring these historical incidents before the country not for the purpose of discussing the question of protection, but to show that the great agricultural interests—the great producing and consuming population of the United States—are never mentioned or thought of in periods of depression like the present. Cities are far more talked about and consulted in reference to the welfare of the people of the country, who are five to one in point of numbers. We hear much of Paris, and but little of France. London and Vienna constitute, in the minds of the world, the great governments of England and Austria. Our business reports are all from Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool; from Lyons, Marseilles, and Bordeaux; from Lowell, Lynn, Providence and Pittsburg; from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. If these great centres of manufactures and commerce flourish, all is well. If they meet disaster through the vicissitudes of trade; if their shipping is unemployed, and their capital brings them meager dividends, Congress is besieged for special legislation in their behalf. We do not discuss the main question, whether the present system of revenue is adequate to the wants of the treasury? we intended only to point out the remarkable fact that those who demand special aid wholly ignore the very existence of the agricultural classes.

Granting that present laws on the subject of imposts are defective, and that additional taxes should be imposed, we submit in all candor to the American people whether it is wise or just that subsequent legislation thereon should be directed so as to secure special benefits to the minority at the cost of the majority? The subject of taxation has lost none of its importance. It should not be considered as a partisan question, much less determined with reference to the welfare of peculiar interests.

We do not doubt the existence throughout the whole country of considerable embarrassment, extending alike to all classes and occupations—to the farmer as well as the manufacturer, to the merchant and the laborer. A little reflection will show that, in respect to these various interests, they are all alike charged with the misfortunes of the times; and that, in arranging laws affecting all, they are equally entitled to be heard and heeded. It is not those classes that command the money, the telegraph, and the press, who should be specially considered. They are not represented in the discussions of the day, they have more facilities for publishing their complaints and petitions, they are more powerfully influenced by political influence, they employ more ingenious advocates and pay them better; but they are not more severely tried by the recent and existing revision, and are less in numbers and production than the great agricultural interests, whose labor they would tax and whose legitimate profits they would consume.

The Quarrel Between France and Portugal—The Liverpool Mercury thus states the current difficulty between France and Portugal:

The statement that two French ships-of-war have been sent to the Tagus, to support the demand of the French Ambassador at Lisbon for compensation for the seizure of the French slave Charles Georges, is now said to be perfectly true. A Portuguese court of justice has pronounced the seizure lawful, because the Charles Georges, a merchantman of Nantes, was in reality transporting slaves contrary to the provisions of the international treaty. The French government says that it was merely aiding the lawless scheme of populating the French colonies with free blacks. This fraudulent and lawless scheme of populating the French colonies with free blacks, and recommends to the public favor the establishment of a home for aged indigent men upon the same plan as the "Home for the Aged Indigent Females" in Charlevoix street. The balance in the Treasury a year ago was \$267,055; expenditures during the year ending Oct. 11th \$2,934,74; expenditures \$2,890,28; balance now in the Treasury \$311,51.

The following is the statement of the Court of Equity for Duplin county, I will expose fully to the public audience, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first day of January, 1858, the following described Real Estate in said county, viz: THE HOUSE and LOT in Kenansville, known as the UNION HOTEL, lately occupied by John D. Abernathy, deceased, and which is a portion of New Hanover, embracing the Districts of Upper Black River, Lower Black River, Caincutt, Long Creek, Herring's Fork, Holly Shelter, Piney Woods and South Washington.

Oct. 29-93-t.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SALE IN DUPLIN.

IN OBEDIENCE TO SUNDRY DECREES OF THE COURT OF EQUITY for Duplin county, I will expose fully to the public audience, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the first day of January, 1858, the following described Real Estate in said county, viz: THE HOUSE and LOT in Kenansville, known as the UNION HOTEL, lately occupied by John D. Abernathy, deceased, and which is a portion of New Hanover, embracing the Districts of Upper Black River, Lower Black River, Caincutt, Long Creek, Herring's Fork, Holly Shelter, Piney Woods and South Washington.

Oct. 29-93-t.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING OBTAINED LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jesse Hardeson, deceased, at the September term 1838 of the Court of Pleas and Quarrels, for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons who may be called to account for services and make payment; and those persons having claims against said testator, are notified to present them in due time by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

HILL KING, Executor.

Oct. 29-1858.

LAND FOR SALE.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER THIS day of APRIL GRAY MARE. She is about 4 years old, and returning said animal to me at Teachey's depot, will receive the above reward.

J. C. MURRAY.

Oct. 23, 1858.—9-21-t.

ASTRONOMICAL.—The following scientific calculation appears in an Eastern paper with regard to the comet: It is at least 6,000,000 miles in length. To guess that it is, it is estimated, would use up a basin of fat as large as Lake Erie, and give constant employment to 50,000 "daubers" for ten years.

From the New York News.

WHAT HAS CHANGED YOU?—We have all witnessed with astonishment the extraordinary and improved change in many a gentleman and lady, who had become prematurely gray, but who, by some means, had been miraculously rejuvenated. There is a time in life when gray hairs seem to harmonize with the browned hair and the wrinkled features, but unfortunately, from some cause or other, thousands of young men and women not only witness the gradual change of their locks to a "mottled and spiky gray," but are mortified by the danger of positive baldness from the actual loss of their hair. All this demands a remedy, and a safe one. We naturally look about and ask, in this age of scientific invention, who stands highest as the Proprietor and Manufacturer of a real hair restorer—a restorer of color as well as health, a beautifier as well as a hair tonic. We find at the head of all the claimants, in this long line, a single individual. Any of the spendid heads of hair along Broadway, once falling out, dry and gray, when asked, "What has changed you so?" will reply "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE."

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already on the market, claimed by their proprietors. Use none but the genuine (Dr. Wood's) Hair Restorative.

Boston Friend.—Do you mean to tell me she never failed?

Intimate Acquaintance.—No, never tried even! and there never was so good an opportunity!

Boston Friend (triumphant).—Then she's reserving herself. You may be sure she has some other faint in view!

Real March of Intellect.—Mr. Punch says, there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the American or even Australian telegraph, when he reflects that by means of a small wire, intelligence will actually be brought, at no distant date, into the mansion house.

Evening Fashions.—Emily—Shall you dress much to-night, dear?

Lilian—No, as little as possible—I am going to a ball.

English Misses and French Mademoiselles.—The difference between them is this:—Your English miss finds before she is married; your French mademoiselle gets married first, and flirts afterwards. Neither plan is safe, and both are objectionable.

Telegraphic Alphabet.—The Lindley Murray's of electricity are busy laying down a new alphabet for the use of the submarine telegraph. Mrs. Trimmer says, that the foundation of such an alphabet must be principally mutes and liquids.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The old Keystone State has been exceedingly lucky, so far as foreign appointments are concerned. She has now five good foreign missions, besides any number of consulates and other good appointments, viz:

Mr. Dallas, Dem., England.
Mr. Chandler, Whig, Naples.
Mr. Reed, Whig, China.
Mr. Buckalew, Dem., Ecuador.
Mr. Jones, Dem., Austria.

Four of the above appointments have been made by the present Administration.—Washington States.

NEW Cigar Boat.

We have recently received more information respecting the curious steamer now being completed at Baltimore, Md., by Messrs. Wimans, the distinguished locomotive engineers. The hull is of the form of an immense cigar, 180 feet long, and 16 feet in diameter, without keel or flat deck, and is very strong, for the purpose of being driven through the waves. She is to have, neither masts nor spars, and the only thing to be visible above deck is the smoke-stack and ventilator. She is to have four high-pressure locomotive engines, which are to drive a propeller amidships. Every part of the vessel is to be of iron, well braced, and so divided into water-tight compartments, as to be a life-preserved. It is expected to be ready in six weeks, and to make her first trip to this city, thence to Liverpool. We remember a steamboat that was built by Mr. Burden, in 1837, or '38, in Troy, N. Y., having two huge cigars for the hull, and the decks situated above these. It was expected to run very fast, but we believe it made but one trip, and was stranded on some of the flats up the Hudson river. Messrs. Wimans' steamer is undoubtedly different in principle, but from its form it will roll awfully in a heavy sea. It is a mistake to suppose that it will sail through the waves smoothly. We think it will be perfectly unmanageable.—*Scientific American*.

Telegraphic Communication with Europe.

Our readers we doubt not, have marked with eager interest the almost daily report of the electricians connected with the Atlantic Telegraph, announcing the continued state of suspension in which its successful working is held. These reports have now become so uniform in their tenor, so ominous as well for what they omit to state as for what they contain, that the great mass of the public have most probably brought themselves to the unwelcome conviction that the first Atlantic Telegraph, recently inaugurated with so much demonstration, has failed, or nearly so, in its partial failure. We say a partial failure, for surely it is much to know that any electric cable can be deposited at the bottom of the ocean, because it has been done under circumstances not the most propitious from the stand-point of the enterprise, and the inclemency weather which overtook a part of the Telegraphic fleet at the period of the last experiment, were such as should prevent despondency, if they fail to afford the most hopeful auguries of future success in the case of any similar enterprise undertaken with all the advantages derived from past experience.

It is not too much to say that the recent attempt to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and America is little likely to prove the last, if in the end the present cable should be abandoned as hopeless.

Even now, as the electric sparks of the latter grow feebler and feebler, the propositions for a new endeavor grow more and more distinct, and the late advances from England announce that a variety of new telegraphic projects of a similar kind, offering tempting inducements to capitalists and embracing essential modifications in the construction and scientific working of the cable, are already discussed in that country. Among these it is said that the plan of Mr. Rowlett has attracted much attention, as well from the cheapness with which he offers to contract for its construction and deposition at the bottom of the ocean between the two points of Valentia and Trinity Bay—the contract price per mile for which he engages to take it across the Atlantic, in working order, amounting in the aggregate to less than a million of dollars.

Nat. Int.

PAUPERISM IN BOSTON.—At the late annual meeting of the Boston "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism," the reports presented the following facts:

The whole number of applications from females for relief and employment during the year ending September 30, 1858, was 4023, of whom 905 were Americans and 3118 foreigners; 1801 of these were supplied with employment.

The whole number of applications from males during the same period was 1262; 255 were supplied with employment.

The report states that a Female Juvenile Reform School is wanted; and contains a hope that a free City Reform will be provided for long; thinks the plan which they have urged before of public baths and wash-houses feasible and desirable; and recommends to the public favor the establishment of a home for aged indigent men upon the same plan as the "Home for the Aged Indigent Females" in Charlevoix street. The balance in the Treasury a year ago was \$267,055; 45; expenditures during the year ending Oct. 11th \$2,934,74; expenditures \$2,890,28; balance now in the Treasury \$311,51.

NOTICE.

AT JACKSONVILLE, Onslow county, on the 18th inst., Mr. Hiram R. Shaw, aged about 24 years.

DIED.

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the 18th inst., Mr. Hiram R. Shaw, aged about 24 years.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF LILLINGTON, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of making a new County, to be called LILLINGTON, out of portions of New Hanover, embracing the Districts of Upper Black River, Lower Black River, Caincutt, Long Creek, Herring's Fork, Holly Shelter, Piney Woods and South Washington.

Oct. 29-93-t.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN are authorized and requested to take charge of a copy of a memorial in favor of the incorporation of the town of LILLINGTON, and to solicit subscribers to the same:

Upper Black River.—Owen Fennell; Lower Black River.—Joseph E. Lewis; Long Creek.—John B. Fox; Roaring P.ont.—Dr. Wm. H. Hand; South Washington.—John A. E. Hill; Caincutt.—James A. Murphy; Piney Woods.—James A. Murphy; Caincutt.—Wm. S. Price; Oct. 29.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1858.

Never Despond.

The Romans paid honor to their defeated Consuls, because in the darkest day of defeat they refused to despair of the Republic. In doing so, they set an example worthy of imitation by true men in all coming times, an example which ought to be followed by every Democrat, now and hereafter—one which has been followed by the Democracy in the past, and in following which they have arisen from each defeat only to achieve new triumphs. The pluck, the energy of the party has saved its organization time and again, and, it is right to add, have largely contributed to the well-being of the country, and the salvation of the Union itself.

In the present position of politics at the North, there is ground for regret, but none for despondency. The Democratic party is no Summer camp, to be broken up by the first storm. It has weathered many a worse tempest than that which has just swept over it.

With all its recent reverses, it is by no means certain that the party will go into a minority in the next House of Representatives. Quite otherwise we think. Even if it does, the Senate will remain, and the American Senate, unlike the British House of Lords, is really a co-ordinate branch of the government, and fully determined to assert its rights and dignity as such.

The recuperative energy of the Democratic party is a something which excites the envy and admiration of the various conditions which have been formed against it. In one important particular, at least, it differs from all other parties or political organizations that have arisen in the United States:—It has been defeated, but never routed. Its "flag is still there," its name, its principles are still there—it is never disbanded, it is never merged, it is never lost. Therefore it is that it rallied from disaster so easily, and is really more formidable, even in defeat, than any antagonistic coalition even in victory.

We will not now argue the question of Union or disunion. We accept the fact that we have a Union and are likely to have one. We are tired of the mere talk of disunion, or of a Southern confederacy, for the leadership of which aspirants are already prepared to squabble. The agency may arise through which the South may thus be arrayed in an efficient Union for the purpose of disunion. It has not yet done so. The men to head the movement have not yet presented themselves. Living, then, in a Union, shall the powers of that Union be swayed for us or against us? Under or by what party, or through what party ascendancy can we look for results most favorable to us and to the cause of equality in the Union? We really think there can be but one answer, unless indeed, there be those who would prefer Black Republicanism to Democracy, for to that point it is narrowed down. The Presidential election of 1856 showed that pretty plainly. The recent elections in Northern States prove it conclusively. The "straight" American ticket hardly got a vote above the dignity of "scattering." Jacob Broom, the most trusted Know Nothing leader, who was once talked of for the Presidency in the palmy days of "Sam," ran for an office in Philadelphia on the "straight American" ticket, and got two hundred votes out of tens of thousands. Every form of opposition was merged into the great sectional opposition "People's Party," of which organization Galusha, A. G. and Thad Stevens are the moving spirits.

The *National Intelligencer* presents certain effete platiitudes in a series of beautifully rounded Addisonian periods. It talks about "beneficent" legislation and all that sort of thing by which it means the bestowal of public favours at the general charge, upon particular interests. Thus:—Railroads seldom or never pay their stockholders directly. They are built for the purpose, most generally, of developing the agricultural resources of a State by bringing its products to market. We all know how they have to struggle for completion and then for existence. The "beneficent" legislation of the *Intelligencer* would put heavier burdens upon their iron and

make them all pay thirty-five per cent into the pockets of Pennsylvania free soil men of iron. Beneficent legislation lets the people do what they can to improve their own condition without parapeting those of one section at the expense of those of another. The people know this, and temporary successes obtained on false and untenable grounds will soon turn into defeats.

We look for harmony at the Charleston Convention, and we look to see bolters either coming in quietly or crushed finally at the polls.

Within the present century great changes and improvements have been made in the interesting science of human destruction. Not only have Minnie Muskets, and Enfield Rifles, and Colt's Repeating, been added to the equipment of the man who fights on land, but the size and weight of the modern ships of war are very different from what they were in the last century. Although there are certain rules for the rating of ships, and these are nominally the same, yet in reality they form no test, the number of guns only being taken into account, and not their weight of metal. We see that a sloop-of-war, the Lancaster, was launched this week at Philadelphia, which is actually larger than some of the old ships of the line. She is 235 feet long between perpendiculars, and 271 feet over all, with 46 feet breadth of beam. She is rated as a 22 gun ship, but these guns are 9 and 11 inch Dahlgren guns, carrying shells of 70 to 120 pounds. The old armament used to consist of 32 pounders and short caronades. A fleet of ships of the present day is a very different thing from the fleet that Nelson and the other old heroes used to command, and their manœuvres in actual conflict are yet to be tested, the only general war of any great consequence, since the introduction of steam and heavy shell guns having been that between Russia and the Western powers during which the Russian ships did not venture out at all.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

We find the following in the Weldon correspondence of the Petersburg *Press*. The writer is correct in referring to the receipts and expenses of the Road, at least in round numbers. We learn that arrangements have already been made for the erection of the needed office at Halifax.

I learn that such is the influx of freight to the different depots on the Wilmington road as to require an additional train—making three in the through train each week during the winter. By the way, although there has been a considerable falling off in the through travel over this route, the net earnings of the road for the year ending 30th September, are only about one hundred dollars less than last year. The gross receipts of the road for the year, were about 447,000 dollars. The falling off on account of "through travel" is about \$46,800, while the expenses of operating the road have been reduced about \$46,700. The road will therefore, no doubt, pay the usual dividend this year.

I cannot refrain from paying a merited compliment to the management of the road. There has been no accident of moment, and not over one or two failures to connect during the whole year.

Everything goes on like clock work, and the General Superintendent, Col. Fremont, could not expect, and hardly live, more successful results of his labors. He is always striving to promote the interests of the company, and always at the post and devoted to the duties of his office, and however may differ with him on some points, I cheerfully accord to him a paramount desire to promote the company's interests. It's all a muddle to us.

Among the things exhibited in Floral Hall, were specimens of gold, by S. H. Christian, of Montgomery Co. The specimens amounting in value to about \$15,000, were found on Mr. Christian's land within the last three months, with less than \$200 worth of labor. Messrs. Westbrook & Mendenhall had fine specimens of fruits, and the ladies generally had jellies, jams, preserves, pickles, wax fruit, water colored drawings, needle work, and a thousand other beautiful but nameless trifles. J. R. Boswell & Co., of Baltimore, had a fine seven octave piano. In fact in Floral Hall they had things good to eat, drink, wear, and make a noise with.

In Mechanics' Hall, Dr. Daniel DuPre, exhibited an improved chain pump invented by himself, which is highly spoken of. There were specimens of sandstone recently discovered in Wake and Orange counties. Mr. Richardson, of Weldon, exhibited ploughs and blacksmith's tools. Messrs. Boyden of Salisbury exhibited two hundred agricultural implements, nearly all manufactured in the State; Mr. Palamontain of Tawboro's a new plough, Mr. Walker of Greensboro's a most complete sledge and stave machine.

In Planters' Hall, there were specimens of wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and beans.

Among the live stock, were horses, cows, calves, jacks, pigs, stags, etc. The exhibition in this department showed little progress from former years. From

what we learn that the display of live stock was not

From the Daily Journal, 23d inst.

The State Fair.

We expected to have found some account of the doings in the Raleigh papers, but have been disappointed. The Standard gives us, however, the address of Mr. Clingman in full. We make a sketch.

Mr. C., after referring to the fact that his avocations have left him too little time to devote to the acquisition of much practical knowledge of agriculture, proceeds to speak of that science, its progress, and the physical and political conditions necessary for its full development and success. He then refers to the soil, climate, character of the people and institutions in our State. Says that people are mistaken in supposing that the pine timber lands represent the general appearance of the State. They are only a narrow belt.

We have the alluvial deposits in the East, the pine belt somewhat more inland—then the rolling lands of the center—then the mountain region of the West, with its varied scenery, lofty peaks, long ridges, frigidal chasms and gigantic timber indicating exuberant fertility. These varieties of soil and climate fit the State for producing a great variety of crops, while at the same time their mineral resources are equal if not superior to those of any other State.

Much has been said of the influence of climate—of Southern indolence and Northern energy. This is merely accidental if it be so. The greatest nations of antiquity, the first dawnings of civilization both ancient and modern, have been in regions having about the same climate as North Carolina, or perhaps a warmer climate.

Greece, Rome, Assyria, Carthage, Egypt, have arisen or near the margin of the Mediterranean, and the most vigorous developments of modern minds have been found in such Southern men as Napoleon Bonaparte, Christopher Columbus, and Vasco de Gama.

North Carolina was sneered at as not having kept up with the spirit of the age. If, in the past she had been justly amenable to this charge, she was rapidly affording proof that it could no longer be preferred against her with justice. One old fashioned characteristic still retained, and, he hoped, still would retain, that of an honesty which had grown to be proverbial.

North Carolina had not wielded her proper influence abroad owing to the insolation of her several parts, which had prevented such a formation of State feeling and concentration of State effort as was necessary to carry out weight. This State of things must soon give way before the progress of the public works which are to bind together the different portions of the State.

Mr. C. cited authorities and examples to prove that the institution of slavery, instead of being inimical to the prosperity and permanency of Republican institutions, is eminently conducive to both. He referred to the tendency to increase the powers of the General Government at the expense of the States, and this mainly with a view to promote the interests of some particular sections or classes, at the expense of others. Thus by means of a high tariff, the farmer is to be made tributary to the manufacturer, as he is to the North Eastern ship owner. We accept the fact that we have a Union and are likely to have one. We are tired of the mere talk of disunion, or of a Southern confederacy, for the leadership of which aspirants are already prepared to squabble. The agency may arise through which the South may thus be arrayed in an efficient Union for the purpose of disunion. It has not yet done so. The men to head the movement have not yet presented themselves. Living, then, in a Union, shall the powers of that Union be swayed for us or against us? Under or by what party, or through what party ascendancy can we look for results most favorable to us and to the cause of equality in the Union? We really think there can be but one answer, unless indeed, there be those who would prefer Black Republicanism to Democracy, for to that point it is narrowed down. The Presidential election of 1856 showed that pretty plainly. The recent elections in Northern States prove it conclusively. The "straight" American ticket hardly got a vote above the dignity of "scattering." Jacob Broom, the most trusted Know Nothing leader, who was once talked of for the Presidency in the palmy days of "Sam," ran for an office in Philadelphia on the "straight American" ticket, and got two hundred votes out of tens of thousands. Every form of opposition was merged into the great sectional opposition "People's Party," of which organization Galusha, A. G. and Thad Stevens are the moving spirits.

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